

**IN THE CLAIMS**

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:

1-21. (Canceled)

22. (Previously presented) A method of recovering water from air comprising:

(a) providing an absorption system for effecting removal of water from atmospheric air flow by an hygroscopic liquid mixture comprising:

an absorber vessel defining a space for facilitating contact between air having water vapour and an hygroscopic liquid mixture, including an input air flow inlet, configured for introducing an input air flow having water vapour into the space, a depleted air flow outlet, configured for discharging a depleted air flow, and means for introducing a hygroscopic liquid mixture into the space for effecting contact between the hygroscopic liquid mixture and the input air flow; and

a base;

wherein the absorber vessel is rotatably mounted to the base about an axis for effecting positioning of the input air flow inlet at a desired position relative to the axis;

(b) measuring the direction of atmospheric air flow; and

(c) rotating the absorber vessel about the axis so as to effect desired positioning of the input air flow inlet relative to the atmospheric air flow direction in response to the measured atmospheric air flow direction.

23-26. (Canceled)

27. (Original) A method of separating water from air comprising the steps of:

providing an absorber vessel defining a space for facilitating contact between air having water vapour and an hygroscopic liquid mixture;

introducing an air flow into the space;

spraying first hygroscopic liquid mixture droplets into the space for effecting contact between the first hygroscopic liquid mixture and the air flow, wherein at least one of the first hygroscopic liquid mixture droplets is a largest diameter fine size droplet; and

spraying second hygroscopic liquid mixture droplets into the space downstream of the first hygroscopic liquid mixture droplets for effecting contact between the second hygroscopic liquid mixture and the air flow containing an entrained portion of the first hydroscopic liquid mixture droplets, wherein at least one of the second hygroscopic liquid mixture droplets is a largest diameter coarse size droplet;

wherein the largest diameter coarse size droplet has a greater diameter than the largest diameter fine size droplet.

28. (Original) The method as claimed in claim 27, wherein the largest diameter coarse size droplet has a diameter which is 100 times greater than the diameter of the largest diameter fine size droplet.

29. (Original) The method as claimed in claim 27, wherein the largest diameter coarse size droplet has a diameter which is 1000 times greater than the diameter of the largest diameter fine size droplet.
30. (Original) The method as claimed in claim 27, wherein the largest diameter coarse size droplet has a diameter which is 100,000 times greater than the diameter of the largest diameter fine size droplet.
- 31-32. (Canceled)
33. (Previously presented) A method of separating water from air comprising the steps of:
- (a) contacting air having water vapour with an hygroscopic liquid mixture to produce a water rich hygroscopic liquid mixture;
  - (b) heating at least a portion of the water rich hygroscopic liquid mixture to produce a gaseous mixture including water vapour and at least one other gaseous component;
  - (c) condensing at least a portion of the water vapour in the gaseous mixture to produce liquid water and a depleted gaseous mixture at a first pressure; and
  - (d) removing at least a portion of the at least one other gaseous component to maintain the first pressure below a predetermined pressure; and
  - (e) separating the liquid water from the depleted gaseous mixture such that the depleted gaseous mixture is disposed in a vapour space above the liquid water; wherein the depleted gaseous mixture is in fluid communication with the water rich hygroscopic liquid mixture being heated;
- wherein the predetermined pressure is subatmospheric;
- wherein at least a portion of the water vapour is absorbed by the hygroscopic liquid mixture during the contacting in step (a); and
- wherein the removing in step (d) occurs in response to a high concentration indication of one of the at least one other gaseous component.

34. (Previously presented) A method of separating water from air comprising the steps of:
- (a) contacting air having water vapour with an hygroscopic liquid mixture to produce a water rich hygroscopic liquid mixture;
  - (b) heating at least a portion of the water rich hygroscopic liquid mixture to produce a gaseous mixture including water vapour and at least one other gaseous component;
  - (c) condensing at least a portion of the water vapour in the gaseous mixture to produce liquid water and a depleted gaseous mixture at a first pressure;
  - (d) removing at least a portion of the at least one other gaseous component to maintain the first pressure below a predetermined pressure; and
  - (e) separating the liquid water from the depleted gaseous mixture such that the depleted gaseous mixture is disposed in a vapour space above the liquid water; wherein the depleted gaseous mixture is in fluid communication with the water rich hygroscopic liquid mixture being heated;
- wherein the predetermined pressure is subatmospheric;
- wherein at least a portion of the water vapour is absorbed by the hygroscopic liquid mixture during the contacting in step (a); and
- wherein the removing in step (d) occurs in response to a high pressure indication in the vapour space.
35. (Previously presented) A method of separating water from air comprising the steps of:
- (a) contacting air having water vapour with an hygroscopic liquid mixture to produce a water rich hygroscopic liquid mixture;
  - (b) heating at least a portion of the water rich hygroscopic liquid mixture to produce a gaseous mixture including water vapour and at least one other gaseous component;
  - (c) condensing at least a portion of the water vapour in the gaseous mixture to produce liquid water and a depleted gaseous mixture at a first pressure;

(d) removing at least a portion of the at least one other gaseous component to maintain the first pressure below a predetermined pressure; and  
(e) separating the liquid water from the depleted gaseous mixture such that the depleted gaseous mixture is disposed in a vapour space above the liquid water; wherein the depleted gaseous mixture is in fluid communication with the water rich hygroscopic liquid mixture being heated;  
wherein the predetermined pressure is subatmospheric;  
wherein at least a portion of the water vapour is absorbed by the hygroscopic liquid mixture during the contacting in step (a); and  
wherein the removing in step (d) occurs in response to a low temperature indication in the vapour space.

36. (Previously presented) A method of recovering water from air comprising the steps of:
- (a) contacting air having water vapour with an hygroscopic liquid mixture to produce a water rich hygroscopic liquid mixture;
  - (b) in a first pressure envelope, heating the water rich hygroscopic liquid mixture to produce a gaseous mixture having water vapour, condensing at least a portion of the water vapour in the gaseous mixture to produce liquid water and a depleted gaseous mixture, and separating the liquid water from the depleted gaseous mixture so as to provide collected liquid water and a depleted gaseous mixture at subatmospheric pressure disposed in a vapour space above the collected liquid water;
  - (c) effecting fluid pressure communication between a second pressure envelope and the vapour space; and
  - (d) flowing the collected liquid from the first pressure envelope and into the second pressure envelope;
- wherein the flowing step (d) is effected by draining the collected liquid water by gravity;  
wherein the second pressure envelope is a tank;

wherein the hygroscopic liquid mixture is an aqueous lithium chloride solution;  
and

wherein a vacuum pump is fluidly coupled to the vapour space to effect removal of at least a portion of the depleted gaseous mixture to maintain pressure within the vapour space at a subatmospheric pressure, and wherein the vacuum pump is also configured to effect evacuation of the tank.